

THOUSANDS PERISH IN SEA BATTLE

PART OF VAUX
CAPTURED BY
KAISER'S MENGermans Drive Way Into
French Stronghold on
Verdun Front.

PARIS ADMITS LOSS

Statement Confesses Victory
of Teutons—Still Hold
the Interior?

Paris, June 3, (12:30 p. m.)—In the course of repeated and violent attacks last night on Fort Vaux, on the Verdun front east of the Meuse, the Germans penetrated a deep ditch north of the main French position. The interior of the works, the war office announcement of today says, is still held by the French.

Except for this gain, the statement says, the Germans were repulsed with heavy losses.

Spirited fighting continued in the Argonne, west of the Verdun sector. Two German attacks west of La Fille Morte were beaten back.

French War Report.
The text of the communication follows:

"In the Champagne district to the west of Mont Pein, certain detachments of the enemy who, following an intense bombardment had penetrated some of our minor defense posts were dislodged by counter attacks in which hand grenades were used.

"In the Argonne district yesterday evening a German attack on a salient of our line to the west of La Fille Morte was repulsed after a fairly spirited encounter. A second attack at about 8 p. m. also was completely checked.

"On the left bank of the river Meuse our positions from Hill No. 304 to our second line have been subjected to a violent bombardment.

"On the right bank of the river, the fighting is going on in the sector of Fort Vaux with the same ferocity as before. All the onslaughts of the enemy upon our trenches to the west and to the east of the fort have been repulsed.

"Again the fort itself the Germans multiplied their furious assaults and in spite of the heavy losses caused in their ranks by the fire of our artillery and of our machine guns which each time forced our adversaries back. Nevertheless during the night certain detachments of the enemy were successful in penetrating a deep ditch north of the fort. In the interior of the position we are maintaining ourselves with energy."

Battle at Its Highest Pitch.

The battle of Verdun reached a point of unprecedented violence in the last 48 hours. The Germans made a formidable effort to mass reinforcements on the right bank of the Meuse, supported by a great number of heavy pieces drawn from other fronts.

The concentration of the German forces is taken here to indicate a supreme attempt to bring the long drawn out attack on the fortress to a successful issue and to prevent a general offensive by the allies. Despite the intensity of the attack involving enormous losses, the French official account says that the main lines are not essentially changed. The furthest point reached by the Germans was houses on the outskirts of Dambloup. The main portion of the town is strongly held by the French.

German War Report.

Berlin, June 3, (via London, 5:55 p. m.)—The rigors of the heights southeast of Zillebeke, southeast of Ypres, Belgium and the British position beyond have been captured by storm by German troops, the war office announced today. During the early hours this morning a strong attack against the recently won position of the Germans southwest of Callette wood was repulsed, says the statement. French attempts to storm trenches southwest of Vaux failed with sanguinary losses for the French. The statement also said that in the Champagne south of Rupt, a German reconnoitering detachment brought in more than 200 French prisoners as the result of a small hostile incursion.

West of the Meuse the enemy's batteries and fortified positions were shelled with visible success and east of the Meuse the French suffered a further reverse, said the statement.

DANIELS MAY URGE
BUILDING OF ZEPS

Washington, June 3.—Construction by the navy department of dirigible air craft of the Zeppelin type may be urged by Secretary Daniels soon as a result of the North sea battle and the slowness of commercial development of such construction in this country. Naval officers here agreed today that the details thus far received of the battle pointed to the superior scouting ability of the German fleet through its Zeppelins as a factor which helped to inflict heavy losses upon the British.

Place Death
Toll in Train
Wreck at 25

Waterloo, Iowa, June 3.—Ashley Dunham, chief of the Waterloo fire department, who took charge of the search for bodies, said today that the toll of dead in the wreck of passenger train No. 19 will reach 25. The wreck occurred near Packard, Iowa, 25 miles north of here, yesterday.

Dunham, accompanied by a corps of eight firemen from this city, went to the wreck early today. Up to noon today six bodies had been recovered from the day coach, which is partly submerged in the waters of the creek. In addition to the bodies recovered yesterday, the body of another unidentified woman was taken from the wreck early this morning. Rescuers reported that six or seven more bodies were visible in the car, but that it would take considerable time to reach them. Watchers have been stationed along the creek for several miles to watch for bodies. Six persons, numbered among the missing, now are believed to be dead. They are:

Miss Frances Christianson, Wesley, Iowa.

Alvin Thorne, Kensett, Iowa.

Mrs. E. R. Wescott, Minneapolis.

Harry Farrell, Louisville, Ky.

Pearl Robinson, address unknown.

Mrs. Williamson, address unknown.

According to estimates made by railroad officials there were 50 passengers riding in the day coach. Of these only 25 have been accounted for, the remainder being dead or missing.

Several of the injured in the hospital at Greene, Iowa, were reported to be in a serious condition and may die.

ORDER PROBE OF
PERU MASSACRES

Washington, June 3.—Investigation of reported massacres of Americans and Englishmen by strikers at Talara, Peru, was ordered today by the state department. Reports of an outbreak were received by both the state and navy departments from American officials at Corinto, Nicaragua and from Rear Admiral Winslow, commanding the Pacific fleet and American officials in Peru were at once directed to forward full details.

No American war vessel will be sent to Peru until the report is received.

THE WAR TODAY

Fuller details of the great naval battle off Horns reef in the North sea emphasizes the advantage gained by the Germans in inflicting heavy losses on the British fleet while escaping with considerably smaller damage themselves.

German estimates of the tonnage destroyed place it at 133,000 tons on the British and 25,000 on the German side. The German figures, however, probably are based on the assumption that the British battleship Warspite was among the vessels sunk. The British admiralty, however, has officially denied that this 25,000-ton vessel was lost.

It has not appeared from any of the accounts that the British main battle fleet was actually engaged. Four battleships, however, were in the fleet that supported the battle cruiser squadron. This speedy collection of warships is supposed to have attempted to cut off the retreat of the German fleet.

The naval battle in the North sea last Wednesday afternoon and German resulted in a victory for the German fleet, according to details made known. The British lost at least 11 warships, including three battle cruisers, three cruisers and eight torpedo boats, while the German loss was at least one battleship, two small cruisers and a number of torpedo boats.

The Germans claim in addition to the admitted loss of Great Britain that the warship Warspite, of the largest type in the British navy, was sunk, that the battleship Marlborough was hit by a torpedo and that two cruisers of the Achilles type and one submarine were sent to the bottom.

The British admiralty adds to the conceded losses by Germany two dreadnoughts of the Kaiser class vessels of 21,700 tons destroyed, the blowing up of one battle cruiser, the damaging of two other vessels of this class and the sinking of a German submarine.

The fighting near Fort Vaux, northeast of Verdun is described by Paris as being of unprecedented violence. The French tore great holes in the German ranks and forced them back.

The Germans, however, captured a portion of the village of Fort Vaux.

On the Russian front the Germans are again bombarding the Ikshil bridgehead.

Desperate fighting is still in progress between the Italians and Austrians between the Adige and Brenta rivers. Along the Posina and southeast of Arsiero, Austrian attacks were repulsed with heavy casualties.

The Turks claim the Russian center in the Caucasus region has been forced to retire 20 kilometers in the face of Turkish attacks.

ITALIANS ARE
PUSHED BACK
BY AUSTRIANSTeutonic Forces Continue
Into the Country of
the Enemy.

FIGHT DESPERATELY

Sons of Italy Put Up Stub-
born Resistance Against
Onrushing Foe.

Berlin, June 3, (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Austro-Hungarian advance into Italy in the southern Tyrol, is continuing unchecked, according to Friday's statement from the war office at Vienna. In the district of Arsiero, the Austro-Hungarians have captured several more positions of strategic importance.

The statement follows:
"Russian front: Duels with guns on the Bessarabian and Volhynian fronts at several places assumed the character of artillery battles. The activity of the enemy along the Ikva became more pronounced.

"Italian front: Our troops advanced east of the Mandrielle farm, fighting their way as far as Grenzeck. In the district of Arsiero we captured Monte Barco, east of Monte Cengio. We obtained a firm footing at Fusine and Posina on the southern bank of the Posina riverlet.

"Balkan front: On the left bank of the middle Vovusa, east of Alvona, Albania, we dispersed an Italian detachment by a surprise attack. There were patrol engagements on the lower Vovusa."

Fight Desperately.
Rome, (via London, June 3, 5:55 a. m.)—An intense and desperate struggle between the Austrians and Italians is proceeding in the southern part of the Assa valley, according to an official announcement by the Italian war office which says Italian troops are still masters of the lower plateau of Monte Cengio where they are fighting vigorous and incessant infantry attacks supported by a bombardment of extreme violence. The situation is reported unchanged in the Sugano valley.

FOREIGN COMMENT
ON NAVAL DISASTER
IN THE NORTH SEA

Amsterdam, via London, June 3.—The Berlin newspapers, commenting on the naval battle off Jutland declare that the German navy longed ferociously for this sea battle for 22 months. Admiral von Hofe describes the battle in the following manner:

"The German high sea fleet was steaming northward with its scouts pushed forward in all directions when the British high sea fleet appeared from the direction of Scotland in full strength and confident that it was about to gain the mastery of the North sea. Great Britain's allies had clearly pointed out the inadequacy of her blockade and demanded stronger pressure."

"Great Britain's first step was to send out the fleet but as in the action of January, 1915, German skill and accurate firing stood the test in squadron action against the heavy calibre guns of the British dreadnoughts."

"The German torpedo flotillas first successfully attacked the British ships of line. Several engagements took place and the British used their superiority in an attempt to cut off the retreat of the Germans to the south with their fastest and strongest armed units."

"They also attacked continuously during the night by sudden dashes of their torpedo defenses. That the German torpedo defenses worked splendidly is shown by the heavy losses incurred by the British flotillas."

Captain von Kuhl Jetter, writing in the Lokai Anzeiger estimates the total German losses at 23,000 tons and the British losses at 133,000 tons, with the loss in big ships at 13,900 tons for the Germans and 103,000 for the British. The Tages Zeitung says regarding the naval battle in the North sea:

"Taking into consideration the tremendous resources of modern naval warfare and the fact that the blue-jackets had the main force of the English battle fleets before them, our fleet behaved brilliantly. To the loss of three of the strongest English dreadnoughts, no adequate German loss is opposed. Moreover, the success was obtained against a considerable numerical superiority. Our young navy showed a tremendous intrinsic superiority over the first and largest fleet in the world."

Dunne Urges
All Marchers
to Join Army

Springfield, Ill., June 3.—Men fit for military service who march in preparedness parades today but do not enlist in the national guard are flying false colors in the opinion of Governor Edward F. Dunne. The governor issued a statement here today calling on the young men of the state to enlist.

"In Chicago and in Springfield impressive demonstrations are being made today by patriotic citizens to express their conviction that our country ought to prepare adequately for national defense," said the governor in his statement.

"Thousands will march in processions to place themselves publicly on record as ready for the sacrifices necessary to maintain an adequate trained fighting force."

"To every marcher I have a message. The time for your sacrifice has come. You have announced yourself as ready for it, and the nation and state expect you to make it. The present membership of the Illinois national guard is about 7,000. The new law will increase this to 21,000. It is well known that the old strength has been difficult to maintain. To treble it, as Illinois is in honor bound to do, will require the cooperation of all classes of citizens. Young men of military physique must enlist; their parents and employers in every way possible must encourage them."

"When the parade is over do not think you have done your part toward preparedness. You have only expressed your willingness to do it."

"Illinois patriotism will be reckoned not by the number of marchers in preparedness parades, but by the strength and efficiency of its national guard and the number of recruits furnished to the enlarged regular army. So I would urge upon all preparedness marchers, go when you break ranks to the headquarters of a national guard regiment and enroll your name for enlistment."

"I wish to express my confidence that Illinois business men mean what they say and that our quota of the national defense force will be enlisted without delay and even exceeded. But I wish to emphasize that the marcher in a preparedness parade who, in any employer beyond that age, does not persuade others to enlist, is flying false colors and pretending to a patriotism he does not possess."

AMERICA IS HIT
IN IMPORT RULINGLatest Order of English Council in Cur-
tailing Incoming Products Strikes
Blow at U. S. Exporters.

London, June 3.—The latest order in council curtailing imports which was announced yesterday and will become effective on June 8, strikes a severe blow at American exporters, as most of the articles on the list are imported chiefly from America, the only exceptions being beer from Denmark and matches from Switzerland. The United States also suffers more than other countries because food cargoes from America, with but few exceptions, are granted.

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NAVAL CLASH
BIG FEATHER
FOR GERMANSTeuton Officials Highly Sat-
isfied With Victory in
the North Sea.

WARSPITE NOT SUNK?

London Admiralty Denies
Loss of Giant Craft—
England in Gloom.

London, June 3, (11:10 a. m.)—The admiralty received a report today to the effect that Captain Prowse, commander of the Queen Mary and the entire personnel of that battle cruiser were lost.

According to estimates here, which in the absence of official figures can only be conjectured, the British losses in men must be somewhere in the neighborhood of 5,000. It is similarly estimated that the German losses were at least between 2,000 and 3,000 men. No attempt is made here to minimize the seriousness of the British losses in ships and men and that according to present information the German fleet had the best of the action. Strong hopes are entertained, however, that later reports may minimize the seriousness of this British naval setback.

The greatest regret is felt here over the loss of the battlecruiser Queen Mary, which was one of the show ships of the British navy. She was only completed at Jarrow in 1913. Her crew numbered about 1,000 men. The other cruisers were older vessels.

The British admiralty stated today that the battleship Marlborough was hit by a torpedo, but was towed safely to port.

The dreadnought Warspite was damaged by gunfire, the admiralty added, but escaped torpedoes.

The German dreadnought Westfalen of 18,000 tons has been added to the steadily growing list of vessels sunk in the great naval engagement off the Jutland coast, according to a wireless dispatch from Berlin which says the German admiralty admits the loss of this warship.

Additions earlier in the day were the German cruiser Elbing, displacing between 4,000 and 5,000 tons, and the British destroyer Shark. Nearly all the men who manned the destroyer were lost.

Berlin, June 3, (by wireless from a staff correspondent of the Associated Press, via Sayville, N. Y.)—The first naval battle on a grand scale during the present war has been attended by results which, according to the information received here, are highly satisfactory to the Germans, not only in respect of the comparative losses of the two fleets but in the fact that the Germans maintained the field after the battle. This is shown, German commentators assert, by the rescue of British survivors.

The full German high sea fleet was engaged under personal command of Vice Admiral Scheer, the energetic German commander who succeeded Admiral von Pohl. The British fleet is now estimated at approximately twice as strong in guns and ships as that under Admiral Scheer.

Battle Near Norway.
Detailed reports have not yet been received but the main engagement apparently occurred about 125 miles southwest of the southern extremity of Norway and 150 miles off the Danish coast. The battle was divided into two sections. The day engagement began at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and continued until darkness, or about 9 o'clock. This was followed by a series of separate engagements through the night.

The exact ranges and course of the day fight have not been ascertained. It is assumed the ranges of the day engagement were not extreme, possibly at a distance of about eight miles as the weather was hazy.

The German torpedo boats and destroyers were more effective than the British, according to a considerable extent for the successes for the Germans against an overwhelmingly superior force. It is understood the Queen Mary and the indefatigable were both sunk in the day battle. It has not been learned when the Warspite and the other British warships went down.

(Continued on Page Three.)